



A.D. 1845 N° 10,796.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

PIERRE ARMAND LE COMTE DE
FONTAINEMOREAU.

MEDICINES, AND APPARATUS FOR THE
PREPARATION OF CLYSTER CASINGS.

L O N D O N :

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Medicines, and Apparatus for the Preparation of
Clyster Casings.

FONTAINEMOREAU'S SPECIFICATION.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, PIERRE ARMAND le Comte de FONTAINEMOREAU, of No. 1, Skinners Place, Sise Lane, in the City of London, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her present most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her
5 Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster,
the Fourth day of August, in the ninth year of Her reign, did, for Herself,
Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto me, the said Pierre Armand
le Comte de Fontainemoreau, my executors, administrators, and assigns,
Her especial license, full power, sole privilege and authority, that I, the said
10 Pierre Armand le Comte de Fontainemoreau, my executors, administrators,
and assigns; or such others as I, the said Pierre Armand le Comte de
Fontainemoreau, my executors, administrators, or assigns, should at any
time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times during
the term of years therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use,
15 exercise, and vend, within England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-
Tweed, and also in all Her said Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad,
the Invention of "CERTAIN IMPROVED MEDICINES OR COMPOUNDS, AND FOR THE
APPLICATION OF A NEW INSTRUMENT TO PRESERVE, ALLEVIATE, AND CURE CERTAIN
DISEASES; ALSO FOR THE MACHINERY EMPLOYED FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAID
20 INSTRUMENT," communicated to me by a certain Foreigner residing abroad;
in which said Letters Patent is contained a proviso that I, the said Pierre

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Armand le Comte de Fontainemoreau, shall cause a particular description of the nature of the Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be inrolled in Her said Majesty's High Court of Chancery within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said in part recited Letters Patent, as in and by the same, reference being 5 thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that in compliance with the proviso, I, the said Pierre Armand Le Comte de Fontainemoreau, do hereby declare the nature of my Invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, is particularly described and ascertained in and by the following Instru- 10 ment in writing, reference being made to the letters and figures therein contained, and to the Drawing hereunto annexed, that is to say :—

My Invention consists, firstly, in the manufacturing of a certain purgative medicine, and secondly, in the application of a new apparatus for the manufacturing of any fit gelatinous casing, which I call suppositor and which 15 I use to envelope any solid or liquid pharmaceutical preparation which is afterwards properly introduced into the organic system through the rectum. Purgative medicine is, without doubt, invaluable, and the best practitioners have acknowledged in all ages, and do still acknowledge, the necessity of acting upon the intestinal canal either to restore simply the regularity of the bowels 20 by freeing them from substances operating like real foreign bodies which the intestine above have not the power to discharge, or to promote salutary secretions, or lastly to remove several disorders to which custom rather than reason has assigned this mode of treatment. If purgatives of a dangerous nature, blindly administered, should often produce salutary results, we ought to give 25 much attention to reasonable and inoffensive purgatives prudently prescribed and skilfully prepared ; but, whilst we acknowledge the benefit which may be derived from purging, let us not forget that the great inconveniences arising from its abuses, especially when the means employed are violent or too active. The choice of an efficient and inodorous purgative is, then, of the highest 30 importance. Although nature has multiplied the proper means to excite purgation, I am convinced that no preparation has yet been obtained combining at the same time certainty, conveniency, and safety. The purgative most frequently used hitherto produce upon the organs of the taste and smell a nauseous antipathy, which renders it a difficult and disagreeable administra- 35 tion. Those which are inodorous or without smell, such as weak mercury, calomel, antimony, gamboge, jalap, &c., &c., are not always unattended with dangerous consequences ; magnesia, so well known as a relaxative, is the only purgative agent which surmounts and conquers the most obstinate consti-

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pation. This substance, perfectly inoffensive, is difficult to administer on account of its volume. To remedy that difficulty, I subject it to certain hereafter described preparations to enable me to form with it an agreeable and efficient purgative chocolate, similar in colour, smell, and taste, to the best common
 5 chocolate. I perform these operations as follows:—If I use magnesia in a state of carbonate, I must at first calcine it to the highest possible degree, afterwards I pound it very fine and pass it through a fine sieve; after that preparatory operation I place it in a proper basin made of red copper, into which I pour some liquid sugar, until the mixture acquires a brown or dark
 10 colour; I place the basin on a lighted furnace, stirring the mixture with a spatula until it is perfectly dry; I remove it and place it in a mortar; I then pound it strongly with the pestle; when it is reduced to a fine powder, I pass it through the seive again, keeping separately the lumps, which I use for another occasion. This operation has a double end, firstly, I hydrate the
 15 magnesia in order to remove its causticity or bitterness, rendering it more efficacious, and reducing at the same time its volume considerably. Secondly, I give to the magnesia the natural color of the chocolate, which would otherwise be white, and of an unpleasing aspect and appearance.

Mode of Preparing the Purgative Magnesian Chocolate.—It is composed
 20 of one third of cocoa, one third of sugar, and one third of magnesia, which is operated upon as before described. The cocoa and sugar are prepared according to the usual mode too well known to require any peculiar description. When they are got ready, the magnesia is incorporated with them in the proportion as before mentioned. The magnesian chocolate is then
 25 divided into cakes, lozenges, or in any other convenient form or shape. Having previously taken care to aromatize the whole with vanilla or any other similar spice or aroma, the appearance and taste of that purgative differs in no respect from that of the best chocolate, and can be taken by those who have the greatest repugnance to medicine without letting them suspect the
 30 presence of the magnesia. It differs from all purgatives, not being followed by constipation as are the greater number of purgative preparations. It may be exported to any distance, under any climate, without being liable to the smallest alteration, but it must never be dissolved in water or milk like other chocolate.

35 The second part of my Invention relates to the mode of producing, by means of a certain instrument herein-after described, a kind of pill, made with any suitable gelatinous substance, serving as an air-tight hollow casing, in the interior of which I introduce all kinds of pharmaceutic preparations, either solid or liquid. I call that clyster casing a suppositor, and this may be, for

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convenience, of a conical, cylindrical, oval, or any other shape. They are introduced into the human body through the rectum, where, the natural heat dissolving the casing, the absorption of the medicament contained in it will take place immediately through the intestinal tube. The effect of this mode of taking medicine is therefore very prompt, and recovery must necessarily 5 ensue without having recourse to injections or to the administering of medicine through the stomach. As sometimes purgatives are necessary during the use of the suppositors, the magnesian chocolate is therefore highly recommended, and will contribute greatly to advance or complete the recovery.

Description of the Apparatus to Prepare the Suppositors or Clyster Casings.— 10
Figure 1 is a front elevation, shewing the first operation for the manufacturing of the suppositors. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section from A, B, shewing the first operation. Fig. III. is a plan for the same first operation. Figure IV. represents a side-view elevation, shewing the second operation when the casing clyster is removed from the mould. Figure V. is a plan of the above elevation. 15
This apparatus is composed of three principal parts. The first is a mould, shewing the internal form of the clyster casing. That form can vary according to convenience. The two component parts A, A¹, are provided with an hinge, and each of them shew half of the mould, see Figures II. and IV. The second part is the centre or nucleus B, regulating the internal vacuum of the clyster 20 casing, and into which the pharmaceutic preparation is to be enclosed. See Figures I., II., and III. The third exhibits the cap C, shutting hermetically the top or lid of the clyster casing after the medicament is introduced. See Figures II., III., IV., and V. The two pieces A, A¹, provided with the hinge K, being made to approach each other so as to shut the mould, are kept in their 25 proper positions by the hooks P, P¹, Figures I., II., and III. I begin the first operation by pouring into the mould the necessary quantity of gelatinous paste or jelly when in a liquid, with which I must form the casing. That paste being poured in, I cause the nucleus B to enter into the mould by means of its guide G, the centre of which corresponds with that of the mould. The 30 surplus of the paste is forced above at the upper plate H, from which I remove it when the paste is cooled and settled. The clyster casing having already some consistence or hardness, I take off the nucleus B, shaking it a little to avoid its adhering to the paste. I open, after that operation, the pins Q, Q¹, by which the mobile plate H was fixed. That plate has prepared a top of 35 gelatinous paste jutting out toward the top of the mould, and which must serve as the cap of the casing. The mould being thus uncovered, I insert the pharmaceutic preparation into the casing, causing the guide D of the cap C, placed at the upper part of the mould, Figures IV. and V., to come down.

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I introduce a small quantity of the gelatinous paste into the hollow part of the cap, which I heat very slightly, placing it then in its guide. I obtain then a perfect union of that paste with the crown or upper part prepared by the piece top H, and therefore forming the head or cap of the casing. In the centre
5 of the cap C a small hole is perforated, serving for the egress of the air, and also for the surplus of the paste; that hole is very small, and is shut in after the operation by a contraction or setting of the paste. The casing being entirely closed by the last operation, I remove the two pins P, P¹, by means of the handle E, separating at the same time the two halves A, A¹, of the mould.
10 I take off then from the apparatus the clyster casing, being entirely free and unconnected with any of the pieces. Before preparing another clyster casing, I take care to clean entirely and to well grease the three pieces A, B, C. To accelerate the preparation of the clyster casing, I can, by means of the usual mechanical contrivances too well known to require any further expla-
15 nation, construct my apparatus with twelve or any number of moulds, and therefore effect a great saving of labor, and manufacturing more quickly a greater number at once.

And having now fully described the nature of my Invention, and the manner of performing the same, I wish it to be understood that I do not confine
20 myself rigidly to the details of the several processes of heating magnesia, nor do I claim as my Invention the several parts of any machinery herein-before described, except as far as they may be employed in carrying out my Invention. But what I claim as new, and as my Invention, is,—

Firstly, the several described preparations of magnesia, by which I remove
25 its causticity or bitterness, reduce considerably its volume, and give it a more suitable colour.

Secondly, the manufacturing of a most efficient purgative, resembling in taste, smell, and colour, the best known chocolate.

Thirdly, the described mode of preparing an efficient clyster casing for the
30 administering internally medicines repugnant to the stomach.

Fourthly, the construction of the apparatus for the preparation of clyster casing as before described.

In witness whereof, I, the said Pierre Armand le Comte de Fontaine-
moreau, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Fourth day of
35 February, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

P. DE (L.S.) FONTAINEMOREAU.

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G. ROSE.
AND BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the same Fourth day of February, in the year above mentioned, the aforesaid Pierre Armand Le Comte de Fontainemoreau came before our Lady the Queen in Her Chancery, and acknowledged the Specification aforesaid, and all and every thing therein contained, in form above written. And also the Specification aforesaid was stamped 5 according to the tenor of the Statute in that case made and provided.

Inrolled the same Fourth day of February, in the year above written.

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FIG. 5.

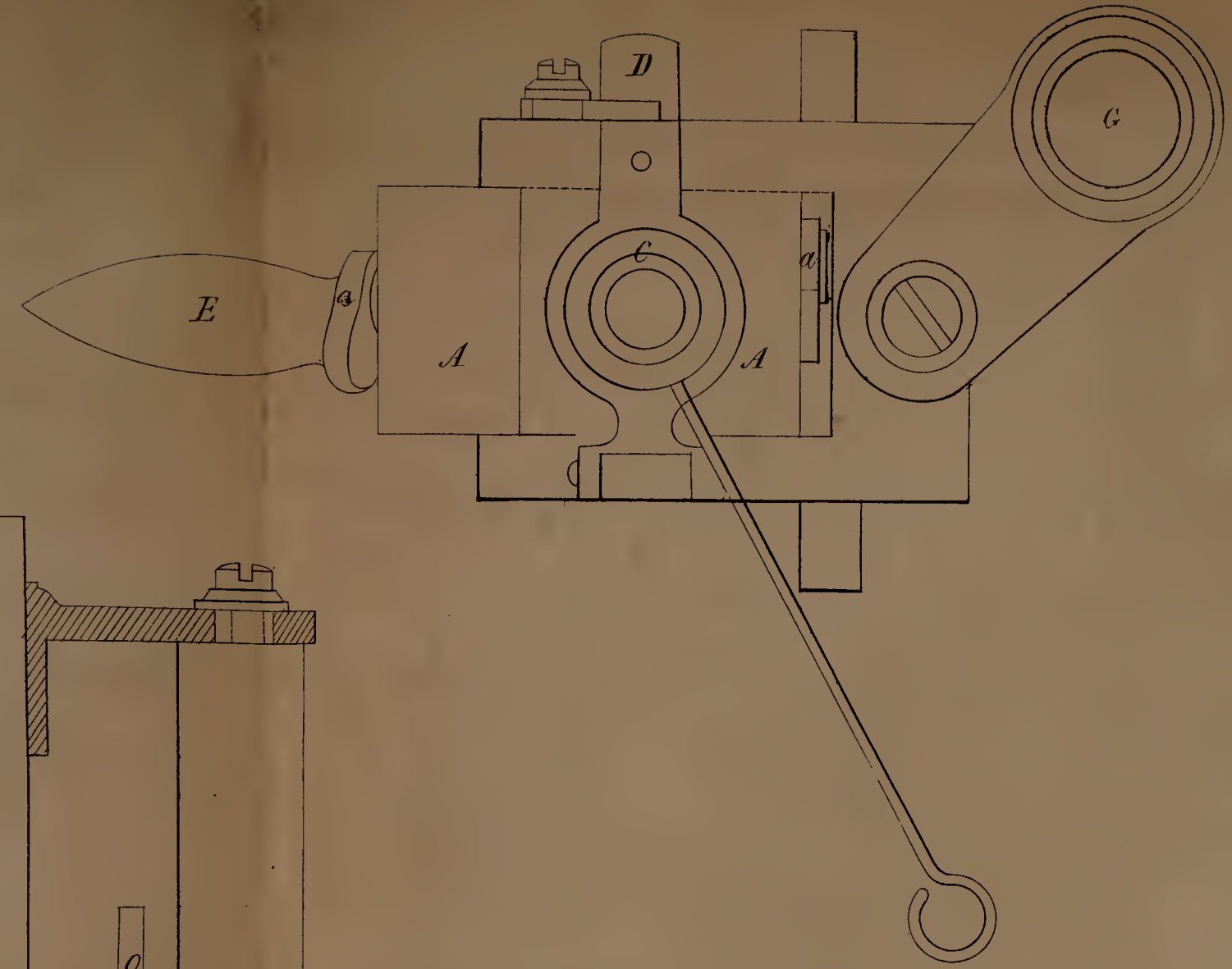


FIGURE
2

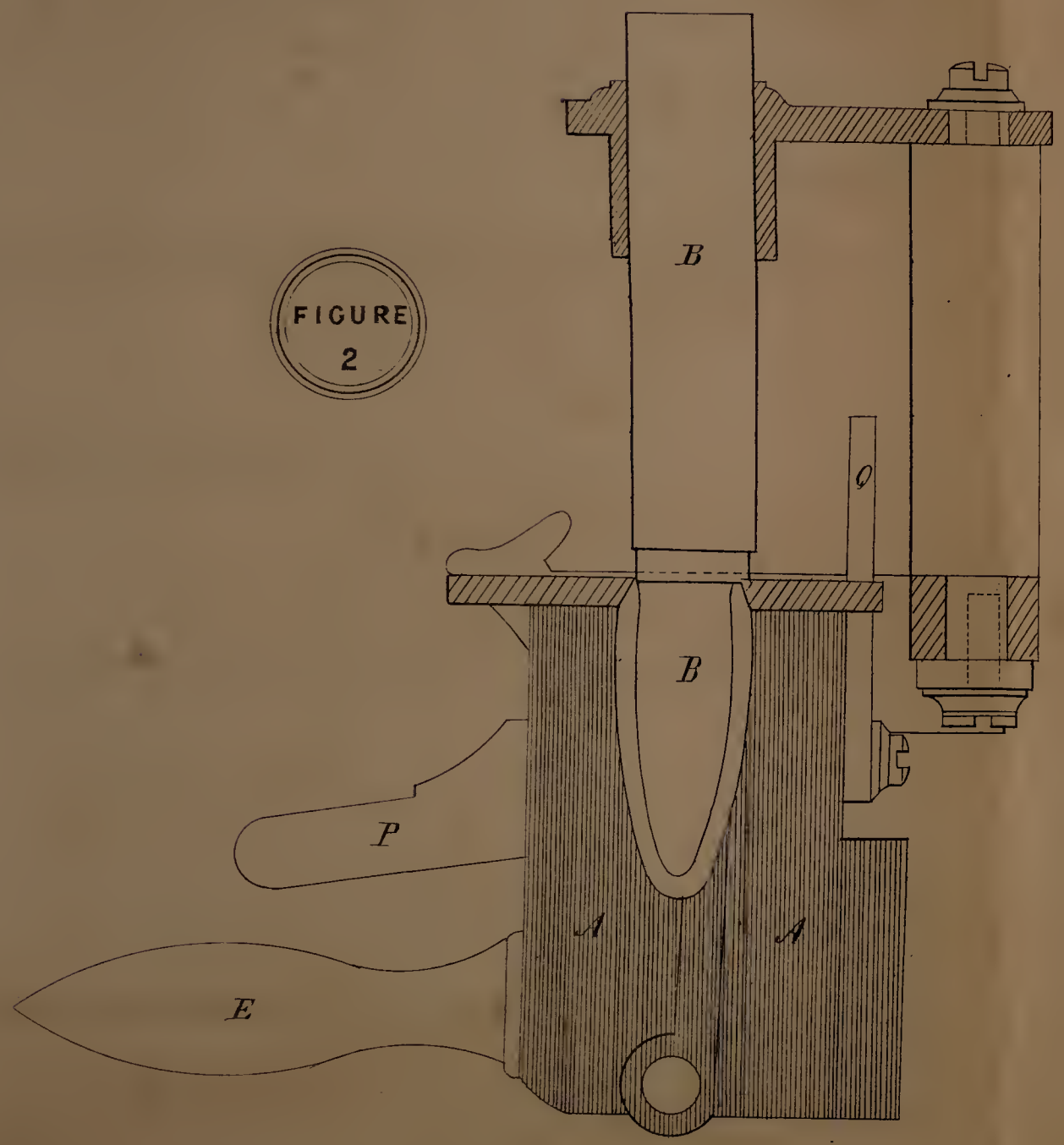


FIG
4.

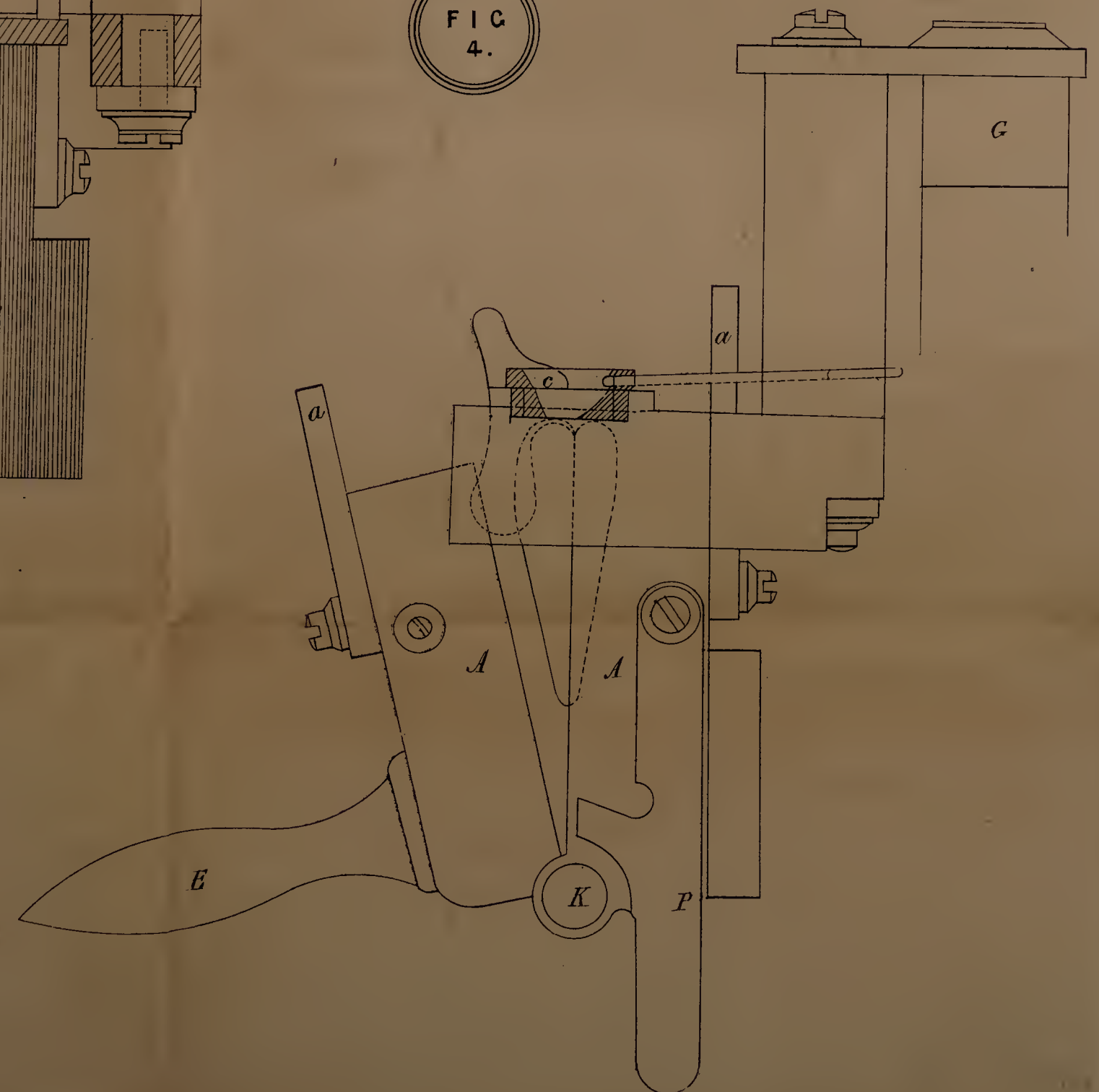


FIG. 3.

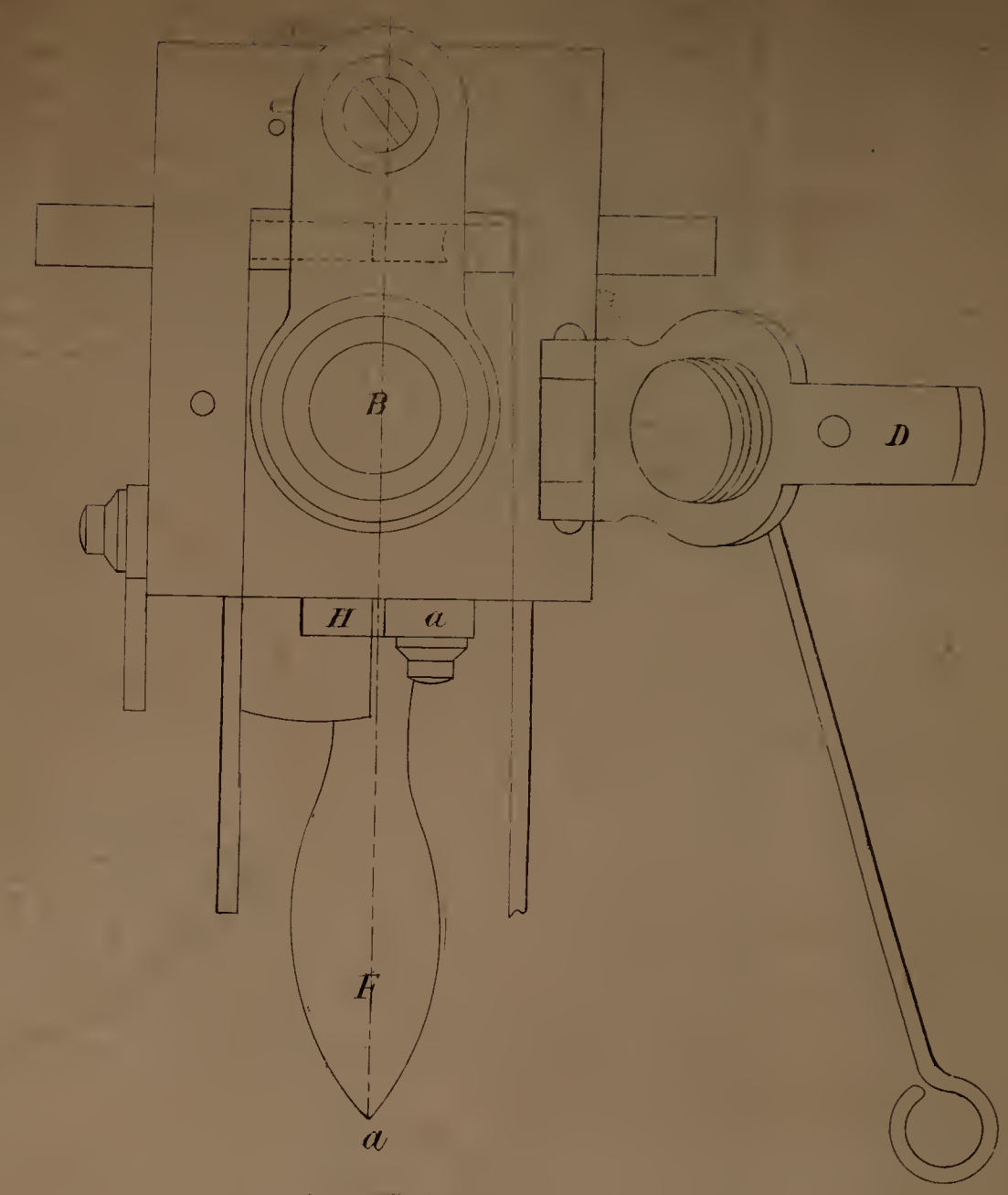
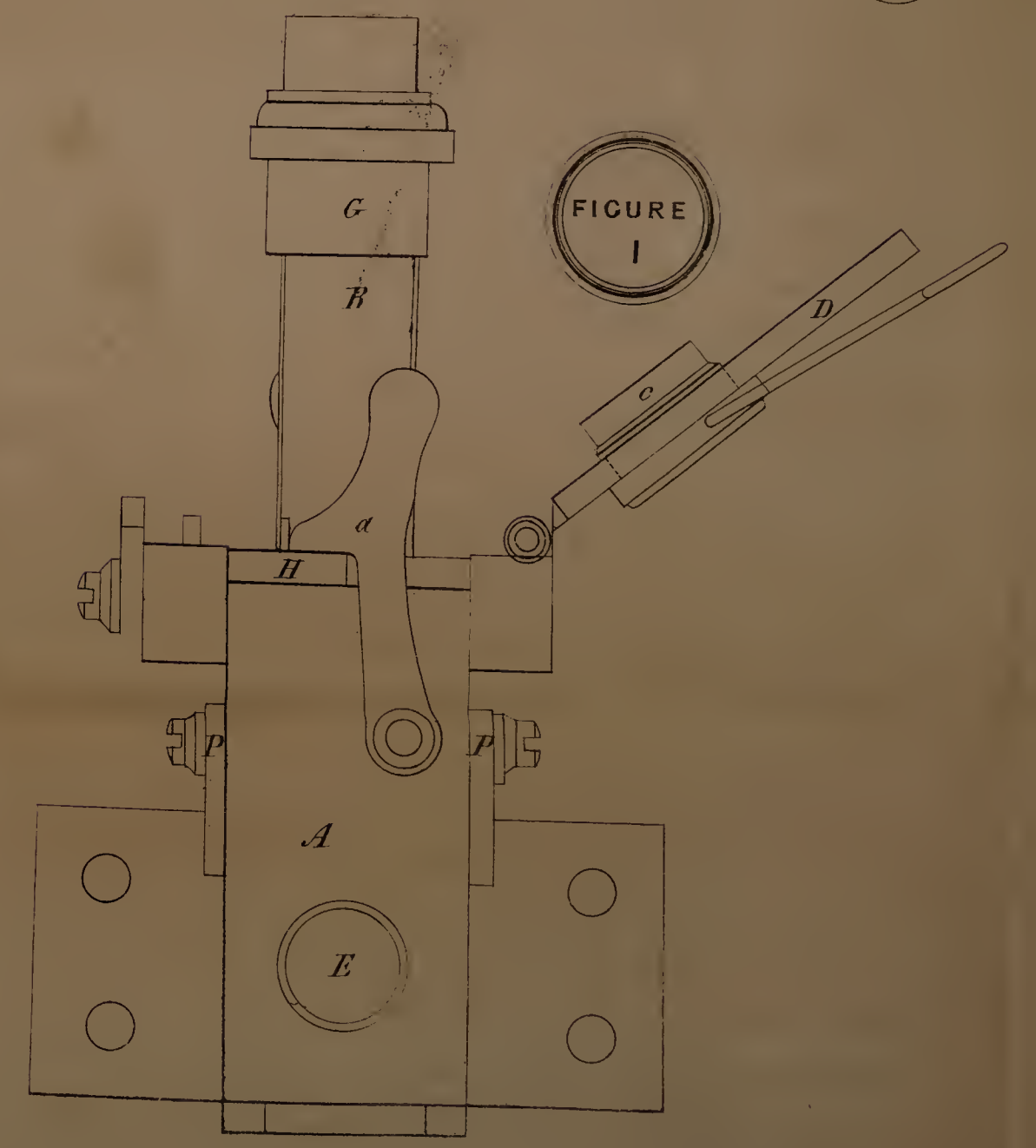


FIGURE
1



enrolled drawing is not colored.

